FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER ON GATT, U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

PY220359 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1105 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has termed as "reasonable" the agreement that was reached recently during the GATT meeting held in Punta del Este. He also stated that the resolutions that were adopted during that meeting "can be placed approximately at midpoint" of the aspirations of the industrialized and developing nations.

In a telephone interview from New York to the program "La Noticia del Lunes," which is broadcast over Radio Continental, Caputo stated that he will talk about "the world conflicts" during the meetings he will have with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Caputo traveled to New York on 20 September to address the UN General Assembly and to obtain "an appointment of a political nature" with his U.S. colleague.

Referring to relations with the United States, he said that they are experiencing "a stage" that is characterized by "a mature link to which we referred to at the beginning of my tenure."

He explained that Argentina "has annual consultations of a political nature with the United States and other countries. In these consultations we discuss our view of world problems, and various conflicts, more than bilateral matters."

In this respect, he stated that "the last two meetings were held in 1984 and 1985 in Buenos Aires, and the current meeting will be held here in New York and the U.S. Secretary of State (George Shultz) and myself will conclude this meeting at the beginning of next week."

Regarding the results of the recent GATT meeting, which was held in Punta del Este, Caputo said that "a reasonable agreement has been achieved, one that can be placed approximately at midpoint of the positions of the parties involved."

In this respect, he reiterated that, before advancing to new topics within the GATT, we must review the others, the topics that already exist and which, unfortunately, are not being addressed."

"In other words," he added, "what I mean is if there is a request to include services, the problem of investment, copyrights, and others, in addition to the debates that all of this will generate and the resolutions that have been adopted during these past few days, then we should revise those regulations pertaining to trade, which are being thoroughly violated by the EEC and the United States when they subsidize, as we all know, the agricultural production of those countries."

He also stated that "this is included in the unsound logic of the [words illegible] in that logic," he said, "in which some can define and impose regulations and then violate them when they deem it convenient, while others have to obey them just because they are handed down by the more powerful.

"Finally," he stressed, "I believe that this 'logic' with which regulations can be violated in the belief that it does not affect the whole is a great mistake." In this respect, he stated that "one has to be open to new debates, to the seeking of a world trade system that is all embracing, but whose violations cannot be ignored just because they affect us, the weaker ones."

When asked about the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Caputo said that he had observed "an attempt to start a serious dialogue between the great powers with the purpose of debating the problem of the world arms race. "However, while we are observing a probable beginning of that dialogue, it is also true that there are very clear indications that there is a desire to continue with the arms race," he added.

He stressed that this situation can be compared with the unsound logic to which I referred before. No one," he stated, "would even think of curing a drug addict by pumping him with drugs, but, it is believed that the arms race can be resolved with the creation of more weapons. "I believe that this type of 'logic' can be overcome by an open and frank dialogue between the two powers," he added.

He also said that "the things that have come into being during 1985 and 1986, the possibilities of this year's summit meeting, make us believe that there is a hope and a desire that common sense will once again prevail throughout the world."

SOUTHERN CONE LABOR LEADERS MEET IN BUENOS AIRES

Sequel on Chile's Extreme Left

PY232214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (NA) -- Chilean labor leader Rodolfo Seguel today lashed out at "minute extreme left-wing groups that have harmed the country." Thus Seguel again criticized the attack on Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet, which led to the levying of the state of siege.

"By doing this, they seriously harmed the country because things have taken a turn for the worse and the whole political situation is now being reexamined," Seguel told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS during a recess of the second day of the first meeting of Latin American southern cone labor leaders.

The meeting, which is taking place at a hotel in downtown Buenos Aires, is sponsored by the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (ICFTUO), and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

Seguel said that the talks "revealed the repudiation that all Chilean labor unions feel toward the attack, because it has thrown a wrench into the proper development of Chilean social and labor activities."

Seguel, who is the leader of Chile's copper workers, despite a court ruling which refused to acknowledge his appointment to that position, said that "a strong-arm regime (like Pinochet (s) is going to get bigger and stronger if the other side makes use of force as well." He emphasized that "the extreme left used force through a ridiculous and absurd attack and naturally the regime has gained in strength and stature. The two sides believe in using force and we do not share this position."

Seguel went on to reaffirm the validity of the strategy of "social mobilization, civil disobedience, the quest for a political understanding, and a political proposal from the civilians to the Armed Forces."

The labor leader admitted that "today Pinochet's government has neutralized us because of the irrational policies of certain extreme right-wing and left-wing groups. The two groups have won for the time being, but this victory is like a rainbow, it appears but also vanishes." Seguel said that the state of siege that was levied on 8 September for 90 days, "will not demobilize us. It compels us to reevaluate certain things, but we are sure that the victory will be ours."

Speaking about the meeting in which he is participating, Seguel stated that "through the statements of our counterparts from other countries we have seen that the problems that Chile's labor movement is currently facing and the political situation prevailing in our country are identical to those experienced by the other countries of the southern cone." In this regard he mentioned Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay that have experienced military regimes. According to Seguel the "labor movements of the southern cone are generally well disposed to help each other overcome the common problems that labor leaders experience." He added that the labor movements of other countries want to cooperate with cases like Chile and Paraguay, when there are "dictatorial" government, but cannot do so effectively because of the problems they have with their own incipient democracies that need strengthening."

Seguel said that one of the conclusions of the meeting is that the labor movements still have "very little participation" in the countries that have recovered democracy. In Chile's specific case Seguel feels it "natural" for the labor movement in his country to have problems "because the stage of siege curtails meetings, union activities, and the expression of opinions." He emphasized that "we have made it clear at the Buenos Aires meeting that the state of siege will not put an end to our union activities. There are many ways to work. The labor movement must be studied, evaluated, and organized. This is what we are doing now."

Seguel stressed the "outstanding solidarity of the Argentine labor movement" with the struggle of the Chilean people against Pinochet's regime. "We are truly satisfied and happy with it and this compels us to double our efforts because they also trust us. They are sure that we will unleash a process of political change in our country," Seguel concluded.

Promise to Fight Dictatorships

PY231801 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0046 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (DYN) -- The participants of the first meeting of the Latin American southern cone labor union leaders have expressed, in the closing session here tonight, their commitment "to fight together for the end of the Chilean and Paraguayan dictatorships." The labor leaders also agreed "to plan actions that will promote respect for human rights, and fulfill the people's aspirations for economic growth, social justice, and full democracy."

The declaration was approved by representatives from the Argentine CGT [General Confederation of Labor], the Bolivian COB [Bolivian Labor Confederation], the Brazilian CUT [Sole Central Organization of Workers] and CGT [Union Headquarters], the Chilean CNT [National Workers Command] and CDT [Democratic Central Organization of Workers], the Paraguayan MIT [Inter Union Workers Movement], and the Uruguayan PIT-CNT [Interunion Workers Plenum - Natonal Convention of Workers].

In order to achieve their objectives, the participant labor unions decided during the 2 days of discussion in the Bauen Hotel of this capital, "to create a coordinating board of the different Southern Cone labor unions and the ICFTUO-ORIT [Inter American Regional Organizaiton of Workers], but without affecting the independence and autonomy of the coordinating board member organizations."

In one part of the final document says: "During the long years of authoritarianism, the economic groups linked with the dictatorships have accumulated considerable wealth, while the workers and other sectors of the population have been led to misery, political rights have been repressed, and thousands of people have been murdered, arrested, sent into exile, or gone missing."

It adds that "the current opening for democracy in some countries has reinstated important political rights, but without modifying the unfair social and economic structure." It explains that "this is why a wave of conflicts has unleashed in all the southern cone countries, brought about by demands for salary increases to improve their deteriorated living standards, for the full re-establishment of labor and human rights, and the punishment of those responsible for crimes and repressive measures during the dictatorships." It also states that "the great problem is that the current economic policies continue to harm the workers and the poorer classes while very little is done to modify the domineering structures that were inherited from the dictatorships."

Tomorrow, the representatives of the international labor unions will meet to discuss human rights. This meeting is being organized by the ICFTUO and it will probably be held at the CGT headquarters. The ICFTUO-ORIT are organizing a conference on the foreign debt and development for 24 September, and it will hopefully be opened by President Raul Alfonsin. Argentine CGT leader Saul Ubaldini will also speak from the same rostrum.

BRAZILIAN JOINT SATELLITE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBLE

PY250100 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA) -- Argentina and Brazil could jointly develop a space satellite for scientific purposes. Brazilian experts and Argentine Air Force members have initiated contacts for this purpose.

Meanwhile, Communications Secretary Juan Ciminari and ENTEL [National Communications Enterprise] President Juan Guerra, today denied that a government decision in favor of using a domestic satellite to improve the national communications system is imminent. Ciminari said that before deciding on this, "we must still discuss whether it is advisable to have our own satellite."

Regarding the project of developing a scientific satellite, the Air Force officially reported that a delegation from the National Institute of Space Research arrived yesterday and will meet throughout this week with representatives of the national space research commission. During the talks participants will also discuss the possibility of modifying the national system for surveying natural resources by satellite.

Regarding the controversial subject of the communications satellite, Ciminari told the newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO that we do not want the same thing that happened to Brazil to happen to us, because they are using only one fifth of the capacity of their satellite. He added that currently "the level of national microwave traffic is good, and noted that the system is not even operating at full capacity." Ciminari's statements were confirmed by ENTEL President Jose Guerra, [name as received] who today said in Radio de la Plata that "according to our studies, using a satellite is not justifiable, especially if it is for domestic use."

PARAGUAYAN DISSIDENT WANTS 'END TO PERSECUTION'

PY241835 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0101 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine Latin American Affairs Under Secretary Ambassador Raul Alconada Sempe today received Paraguayan politician Juan Carlos Galaverna at the Foreign Ministry. Galaverna sought political asylum at the Argentine embassy in Asuncion 2 weeks ago. Galaverna is a leader of the ruling Colorado Party, but he belongs to the so-called ethical sector which disagrees with the government of President Alfredo Stroessner.

After his meeting with the Argentine official, Galaverna said he is in Argentina on a tourist visa adding that "I have asked Ambassador Alconada Sempe to ask my country to ensure that the current persecution against myself and my family will cease." Galaverna has recently criticized the attitude of his fellow party members. He was one of the organizers of the celebrations to mark the 99th anniversary of the founding of the Colorado Party in Ypacarai, which have been prohibited by the government.

"So far," Galaverna said, "an unofficial arrangement has been reached between the Argentine Embassy in Asuncion and the Foreign Ministry, but there are no guarantees that the persecution ordered by Stroessner's government will cease."

He added that he avoided the arrest, which had been ordered by the government, by taking refuge in the house of a fellow party member. When, however, he thought that it was no longer safe, he went to the Argentine Embassy where the problem was solved because he was allowed to safely leave the country.

BRIEFS

AUSTRAL DEVALUED AGAIN -- The austral was devalued for the 19th time yesterday, taking it to 1.059 (buy) and 1.062 (sell) per dollar. Despite the 0.76 percent devaluation, the black market dollar dropped to 1.205 and 1.215 (buy and sell). Meanwhile the tourist dollar was fixed at 1.22 australs. Call money interest rates ranged between 95 and 100 percent, intercompany rates against cheques between 90 and 95 precent and free interest rates were fixed at 84 percent (deposits) and 98 percent (loans). [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 P 3 PY]

MINISTRY CONFIRMS DEA AGENT'S DIPLOMATIC STATUS

PY241818 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdes today stated that the DEA agent whose arrest was requested by a congressional committee has had diplomatic status since 1984. He added that in view of this, DEA Agent Jesus Gutierrez (?is not) [words indistinct] or obliged to testify on the Huanchaca case. The acting foreign minister said that Jesus Gutierrez arrived in Bolivia in 1984 as assistant deputy to the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia [as heard]. [recorded passage indistinct]

It is well-known that the DEA Agent in Bolivia has been asked to testify on the Huanchaca case but since he did not appear before the congressional committee, it requested his arrest. However, in view of his diplomatic status as a DEA agent he cannot be forced to testify.

UNITED KINGDOM MAKES ANTIDRUG DONATION

PY191925 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The United Kingdom has donated $900,000 to fight drug trafficking. The annoncement was made yesterday by U.K. Home Office Under Secretary David J. Mellor who is visiting Bolivia.

The under secretary met with Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and announced the arrival of a mission from his country to identify projects of economic reactivation to be financed with another donation of $7.5 million. The second donation is the U.K.'s answer to the appeal made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to help Bolivia. The British delegation will arrive in October. The foreign dignitary today will visit the region of Los Yungas, as well as have a special audience with President Paz Estenssoro. [passage omitted]

With the donated money, new Interior Ministry offices are being built in La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad. A new communications network is also being established in the four departments. This network will be used to fight drug trafficking. Minister Barthelemy explained that the initial UN project is for $4 million. The British Government has now officially made its $900.000 contribution.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET MILITARY AIDE -- Mikhail Progrebnoy [name as published], Military and Air Force Aide of the USSR Embassy in Bolivia, who finished his diplomatic mission here, was decorated by the Bolivian Air Force with the Aeronautic Merit award. Progrebnoy, who remained in Bolivian for 3 years, was replaced in his post by the new military and Air Force Aide, Colonel Bystrykh, who was officially presented to the Bolivian military authorities yesterday. [Excerpts] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Aug 86 PY]

NEW SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR -- President Citor Paz Estenssoro yesterday received the credential letters of new Salvadoran Ambassador to Bolivia Mauricio Castro Aragon. He told reporters that his mission will be to strengthen ties through the creation of a joint Bolivian-Salvadoran cooperation commission. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Aug 86 PY]

IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER MAKES WEAPON BUYING TRIP

PY250300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Sep (EFE) -- Iraqi Defense Minister General Adan Khayrallah arrived tonight in Brasilia and is interested in purchasing more weapons for his country, which is at war with Iran, the O ESTADO news agency reported.

The report was not confirmed by the Brazilian Government, which normally does not give information about weapon sales. However, it was officially announced that the Iraqi representative will remain 2 days in Brazil, during which time he will visit the Brazilian weapons factories in Sao Paulo on 26 September. The Iraqi officer will meet tomorrow with Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha da Lima and with Navy Minister Enrique Saboya.

Iraq and Iran have been at war for 6 years. Since 1979, Iraq has been a major buyer of Brazilian weapons, and in 1984 it became the first to use the Astros 2 multiple rocket launcher, which is regarded as one of the best in the world. This weapon can fire up to 2.4 tons of explosives within a 60 km area. In addition to the multiple rocket launcher, Iraq has purchased nearly 1,000 armored vehicles in recent years.

'COOLING' OF RELATIONS WITH CHILE NOTED

PY242100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1852 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Sep (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government is not considering the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations with Chile, but it admitted that there is a "cooling" of bilateral relations in view of the recent incidents which have occurred in Chile.

This is what a Brazilian Foreign Ministry source told EFE after Brazilian deputies submitted a request to Acting Brazilian Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha da Lima. The source noted that "it is the policy of President Jose Sarney to maintain diplomatic relations with all countries no matter what their ideology."

Deputy Flavio Beirrembach, from the ruling party PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], and Deputy Plinio de Arruda Sampaio, from the Workers Party [PT], have launched a campaign promoting the severance of diplomatic relations with the government of General Augusto Pinochet. The two legislators held a meeting on 23 September with the acting foreign minister and are planning to hold a meeting with President Jose Sarney to inform him of their proposal.

The official source admitted that at present there is a cooling of diplomatic relations with Chile since the Brazilian ambassador to Santiago, Jorge Ribeiro, was recalled to Brazil "for official reasons" [cuestiones de servicio]. Ribeiro has been in Brazil since the beginning of September, and no date has yet been established for his return.

2 GROUPS OCCUPY BRAZILIAN, VENEZUELAN EMBASSIES

PY242346 Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 24 Sep (AFP) -- The Brazilian and Venezuelan Embassies were occupied today by five representatives of the Women's Broad Front (FAM) [Frente Amplio de Mujeres] and by two youth leaders of the Coordinating Board of Slum Dwellers. According to sources from these organizations, the occupation is designed to request solidarity with the Chilean people over the current political crisis.

The women who entered the Brazilian Embassy, which is located in downtown Santiago, had originally planned to deliver a letter addressed to President Jose Sarney and then leave the embassy, a FAM spokesman said. In the letter, the FAM charges President Augusto Pinochet with declaring a state of siege to repress his opponents and requests the Brazilian Government's solidarity in saving the Chilean people from engaging in a fratricidal war.

The Venezuelan Embassy has neither confirmed nor denied the presence in the embassy of youth leaders from Santiago's poor districts. In a communique, the youth branch of the Coordinating Board of Slum Dwellers stated: We have decided to peacefully occupy the Venezuelan Embassy.

Social democratic youth leader Eduardo Matamala took refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy on 22 September and remains there at the present time.

MORE POLICE RAIDS REPORTED; MANY ARRESTED

PA242319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 24 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean Catholic Church sources have reported that military and police forces have arrested an undisclosed number of people in a Santiago suburb in the second such raid in the past 24 hours.

Heavily armed patrols unexpectedly surrounded the La Bandera neighborhood, south of this capital, whose 10,000 residents are mostly manual laborers and unemployed persons. Simultaneously, agents of the uniformed carabineros police, detectives and officials of the secret National Intelligence Center (CNI) started a house to house search and moved adult males to a vacant lot for interrogation.

On Tuesday, during a similar operation, Army soldiers and Carabineros raided two Conchali working-class neighborhoods north of Santiago, searching for outbreaks of crime and subversion against the military regime which decreed a state of siege on 7 September after the attempted assassination of President Augusto Pinochet.

Father Miguel Angel Moran, La Bandera's parish priest, said: "Many children were crying because their parents were taken away. I am here praying with them." The priest added that 5 hours after the operation began, a tense calm mixed with feelings of great helplessness prevailed in the area. During other operations conducted since mid-May, more than 15,000 people have been detained in 35 Santiago working class neighborhoods and in several other cities, according to reports from the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

Communist 'Subversives' Arrested

PY250350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] A terrorist plan to attack public and private properties in the country's southern zone -- in the cities of Valdivia, Osorno, and Puerto Montt -- has been dismantled. The twelve subversives are members of the outlawed Communist Party, and the self-styled Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMR.

The details are reported by the National Radio System from Puerto Montt: The National Intelligence Center, CNI, has turned over to the Military Judge Advocate of Valdivia a group of 12 subversives affiliated with the outlawed Communist Party, the Military Front of the Communist, and the self-styled Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. The individuals are charged with criminal responsibility for all the terrorist attacks that have taken place in the zone, as well as for the planning of violent actions scheduled for the September-December period in the cities of Valdivia, Osorno, and Puerto Montt.

Along with the arrest of these subversives, a large number of documents, such as detailed plans to perpetrate attacks on police units, government buildings, bank establishments, and communications and transportation means, was seized. These attacks were in the planning stage and they were to be launched in Valdivia, Osorno and Puerto Montt, as well as in other cities of the 10th region. The following items were found in the subversives' possession: a 9-mm Czechoslovak-made submachine gun (CHI), model p25, with two cartridges and lots of ammunition; a (CALAN) revolver; a 32-mm Colt pistol, a Soviet-made hand grenade; homemade explosives; material to print subversive propaganda; disguises; and a large quantity of Marxist literature.

The names of these subversives are: Abel Atanasio Castro Silva, alias Mauricio ot Jacinto, who joined the Communist Youth in 1980, and was sent to Cuba for paramilitary training from December 1981 to June 1982; Sergio Enrique Perez Ichibarra, alias Humberto; Pedro Enrique Mellas Contreras, alias Victor, who participated in the planting of a high-power explosive charge in the Public Works building in Valdivia on 1 July 1986; Juan Omar Vega Santana, alias Luis, an explosives expert of the FPMR combat group in Valdivia; Amilcar Roberto Cofre Leon, alias Romi, head of the FPMR Valdivia branch; Arturo Eduardo Jerez Jaramillo, alias David, member of the Regional Committee of the Military Front of the outlawed Communist Party, who planned a bomb at the State Bank of Rio Bueno on 14 December 1985; Maria Cristina Arredondo Manriquez, alias Pamela, head of the local Committee of Valdivia of the Military Front of the Communist Party, who actively participated in planning subversive actions carried out by members of this front, mainly during improperly called days of peaceful protest; Jose Adalberto Ruiz Legal, alias Joaquin, member of a cell of the Military Front of the outlawed Communist Party of Rio Bueno; Gabriel Otoniel Manquez Carvajal, Alias Carlos Lobo Guzman, and Ramiro, head of the political Committee of Valdivia of the outlawed Communist Party; Beatriz (Brigmann Shaink), alias Ana Luisa, who has dual Chilean-German nationality and lived in the FRG from 1975 to 1984, wrote for the monthly publication DON RECA that is printed in Spanish in Frankfurt under the direction of Ivan (Luetich), and is clandestinely distributed in Chile, carrying calls to subversion and articles of disinformation on the Chilean situation; and Francisco Javier Garcia Alvarez, alias Ernesto, head of Organization and Finances of the Ezequiel Ponce Cell of the Socialist Party of Valdivia, and helper of the Military Front of the Communist Youths.

It must be noted that with the arrest of these dozen subversives, 49 attacks with explosives perpetrated between 1984 and today in the cities of Valparaiso, Rancagua, Talca, Concepcion, Valdivia, and Rio Bueno were cleared up.

Elsewhere, nearly 100 people were arrested during searches in the La Bandera neighborhood, which were conducted over a 7-hour period by military and police personnel. This was one more operation to flush out subversives and common criminals. After laying a cordon around the La Bandera neighborhood in the San Ramon community, 660 houses were searched and nearly 700 people were checked. At the end, 80 people were arrested some of them with outstanding warrants of arrest. Five people were arrested for illegal possession of arms, such as homemade revolvers and shotguns.

CNI BREAKS UP TERRORIST CELL IN CONCEPCION

PY241658 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Sep 86 p C 5

[Text] The 8th Region intendant's office yesterday reported that the National Intelligence Center [CNI] has arrested and placed at the disposal of the military courts five members of a terrorist cell who perpetrated numerous attacks in Talcahuano, Coronel, Concepcion, and Lota sectors. The communique states that the terrorists were placed at the disposal of Concepcion military court and charged with violating the arms and explosives law, the antiterrorist law, and the state security law.

The terrorists were identified as Jorge Alejandro Oyarzun Castaneda, a member of the proscribed PCCh [CHilean Communist Party], who studied philosophy at the University of Concepcion from 1981 to 1984 and participated in the transportation and distribution of explosive devices used in attacks perpetrated in the area; Eric Galvarino Jerez Pena, who is also a member of the PCCh and studied biochemistry at the University of Concepcion. It was reported that Jerez Pena had ordered some terrorists to throw hand grenades at an ENDESA [National Electric Power, Inc.] substation in Coronel.

Mirella Alejandra Ramos jimenez, also a member of the PCCh, was recruited for the Communist Youths (JJ.CC.) by a youth group during meetings at the Villa Mora parish in Coronel; Julio Cesar Marin Munoz, a PCCh member, studied forestry for 2 years at the University of Biobio, and reportedly participated in numerous attacks; and Ulises Alejandro Carcamo Sirguiado, who studied commercial engineering until 1984 at the University of Concepcion.

PERU CANCELS MARITIME TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT

PY241957 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Sep 86 p C5

[Text] The Transportation and Telecommunications Ministry yesterday issued an official communique regarding the problem of the shipment of Peruvian cargo aboard Chilean ships. This communique states that a resolution issued by the Peruvian Government stating that Chilean ships must be excluded from transporting Peruvian cargo to third countries is senseless and groundless.

The Chilean ministry communique was issued to explain recent Santiago press reports. It notes that in April 1983 Peruvian and Chilean transportation authorities agreed that maritime traffic on all routes would be based on reciprocity. This agreement also recognized the right of Peruvian and Chilean ship companies to have access withoutany restrictions to the transportation of maritime cargoes.

After stating that the agreement was later made official through the exchange of notes, it adds that on 20 February 1986, the Peruvian Government reserved 100 percent of its maritime traffic cargo for Peruvian flag ships thus restricting in practical and absolute terms the access of Chilean ships to the transportation of Peruvian cargo to third countries.

The official communique states that on 18 June 1986 the Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported the Peruvian Government's unilateral decision to cancel the maritime transportation agreement signed in 1983 and that therefore on 6 August and in keeping with the principle of reciprocity the commission established by the Chilean Merchant Navy proceeded to exclude Peruvian flag ships and those leased and operated by Peruvian ship companies from transporting Chilean cargo between Chile and three countries. It also added that this measure will prevail until Chilean ships are impeded from transporting Peruvian cargo.

The Transportation Ministry communique states that a resolution issued by the Peruvian Transportation Ministry on 15 September 1986 notes that Chilean ships will not transport any Peruvian cargo to third countries in view of the decision adopted on 6 August by the Chilean commission.

It is noted that this last argument is groundless because Chilean ships had already been excluded from transporting Peruvian cargo when the Peruvian Government reserved 100 perecnt of its cargo for Peruvian ships.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AMBASSADOR REPLACED -- French Ambassador Paul Depis will end his assignment in Chile, having reached the age limit set by the French Foreign Ministry. He will be replaced by Francois Mouton. The Chilean Foreign Ministry has already agreed to the designation of Mouton. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p C-9 PY]

NEW BANGLADESH, TURKISH AMBASSADORS -- The Chilean Government yesterday approved the appointment of Nuretin Karakoylu as Turkish Ambassador to Chile. He will replace current Turkish ambassador Ekrem Goskin. The government has also approved the appointment of Justice Siddiqui as Bangladesh Ambassador to Chile. He will be the concurrent Bangladesh ambassador to the UN Organization in New York. [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Sep 86 p C 5 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The government of Haiti has approved the appointment of Carabineros General Mario Enrique Salazar Silva, retired, as new Chilean ambassador to Haiti. He will replace General Agustin Rodriguez Pulgar, retired. The Chilean Government has approved the appointment of Andre Magongo-Nzambi as new concurrent ambassador of Gabon in Chile. He is headquartered in Brasilia. [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Aug 86 p C 2 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER WAGNER ADDRESSES UNGA

PY231424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] New York (United Nations), 22 Sep (APF) -- Peru reasserted today at the United Nations the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group's commitment to history to achieve peace in Central America, and it categorically demanded an end to military and paramilitary attacks against Nicaragua.

Speaking to the UN General Assembly minutes after U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon, who appeared before the UN audience as a zealous defender of nonalignment, noted that interventionist actions are the main obstacles to peace negotiations in Central America.

Using stern language that is most unusual among the foreign ministers of the Contadora and the Contadora Support Group, Wagner said that Peru firmly reasserts its solidarity with the people and Government of Nicaragua in case of intervention or aggression.

Wagner demanded an end to attacks against the Sandinist government, the compliance with international laws that were recently upheld by the decision of the International Court of Justice, which condemned aid to the contras.

Under the conviction that we are not alone, Wagner advocated the role of nonalignment in today's world. He said: If the Yalta and Potsdam agreements did not remain stagnant; if the Cold War was unable to divide the world into rigid spheres of influence; if colonialism did not last in the dreams of the colonists; if the United Nations had ceased to be the exclusive tool of the power; it is to a great extent due to the role played by the Nonaligned Movement.

Nicaragua aspires to the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement, but in view of the resistance to Managua's candidacy, several countries are allegedly willing to support Peru as the site of the next summit that the 101 members of the Nonaligned Movement will hold in 3 years.

Wagner said that Contadora will not cease its efforts (because) it is important to continue working... It is imperative for all acts of intervention, coercion, and harassment -- which promote violence and the escalation of the conflict -- to cease.

Before delivering his speech, the Peruvian foreign minister met with his counterparts of the Contadora Group countries (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia) and of the Contadora Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay), who will hold another meeting on 24 September at the initiative of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

Wagner also reviewed those issues which most concern Peru and which were discussed last year at the United Nations by Peruvian President Alan Garcia. These include the foreign debt, drug trafficking, disarmanent, and terrorism.

Wagner said that the IMF's continued reliance on anachronistic criteria illustrates its insistence on ignoring the critical nature of the foreign debt problem. He added that the foreign debt encompasses a period of history in which international financial profit-making strives to lead our countries to the most extreme degrees of dependency.

He added that the foreign debt is a step backward in international relations because it essentially tends to neutralize the authority of the state.

Regarding drug trafficking, Wagner noted that the actions undertaken by Peru, since Alan Garcia took power, grants Peru the moral authority to demand that drug consumption centers adopt effective measures based on the old economic law of supply and demand.

Speaking for his country, which is not a nuclear power and does not pretend to be one, Wagner emphatically demanded that the superpowers assume their responsibilities and cease the arms race.

The Peruvian foreign minister ended his speech by noting that this is the demand of the human race; this is the appeal that was issued in Harare by the 101 chiefs of state of the Nonaligned Movement.

Wagner was the fifth speaker on the first day of the UN General Assembly, which was formally opened by King Juan Carlos I of Spain, followed by Ronald Reagan and Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre.

PEASANTS TO FORM VIGILANTE GROUPS IN PUNO

PY231601 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 22 Sep (AFP) -- Peasant leaders today announced in the southern town of Puno that over 1 million peasants from the southern region of Peru have decided to organize themselves in vigilante groups to protect their communities from the violent terrorist acts of the Maoist Guerrilla Shining Path.

According to telephone reports received this morning, the peasants arrived at this decision after President Alan Garcia urged them to organize themselves to confront the extremism which brings disillusion, despair, and death, and takes away their sons to be used as cannon fodder. Garcia made this statement during a visit that he paid yesterday to Puno, located 1,314 km southeast of Lima.

The presidential appeal was issued during the closing ceremony of a 3-day community meeting called Rimanacuy (dialogue) 86, during which peasant leaders from 500 communities located in the Puna, Arequipa, Moquegua, and Tacna departments proposed that the government should hand over land which was awarded to them in 1969 during an unfinished agrarian reform. The land was under the control of companies being managed by government bureaucracies.

Garcia handed over property titles for 500,000 hectares of this land to 300 communities from the Altiplano region, which borders with Bolivia, and announced that a similiar extension of land will be handed over in the next few weeks.

The peasants said that the president also promised them that a new law will be issued regarding property titles and peasant communities, so as to complete the agrarian reform program which was started in 1969.

Just 4 days ago, a Shining Path commando kidnapped 20 peasant leaders who were participating in the event. Today in a statement to President Garcia the peasants stated that they still do not know the fate of the kidnapped group and that they will organize their own self-defense groups, just as was done some time ago by communities in the main Shining Path bastion of Ayacucho.

In the speech which he delivered on 21 September, Alan Garcia condemned the terrorist acts of the Shining Path over the past 6 years, which has resulted in the deaths of over 8,000 people throughout the country, according to the official estimates of the government security services.

The president said that terrorism has infiltrated the communities to sow discord and that the peasants are now being killed along with the policemen and military men who have to combat these bandits. Garcia noted that not only the members of the Armed Forces and the police but also the peasants must be in the front line to combat violence.

Garcia added that the antisubversive strategy is part of our government plan to help depressed areas, such as Puno, by alloting only 10 percent from our export revenues to pay the foreign debt. In this way, we have more domestic resources with which to help the poor as well as the police antisubversive strategy.

POLICEMAN MURDERS LEFTIST LEADER IN ZARUMILLA

PY231434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0502 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 22 Sep (AFP) -- Leftist leader Rudecindo Alama Rodriguez today was murdered in his car by a policeman in the border city of Zarumilla, 1,350 km north of Lima. Alama Rodriguez, who was secretary of the United Left Marxist Front organization of the Department of Tumbes, died from a shot to the forehead by Republican Guard Hidebrando Jimenez under circumstances which have not yet been explained. The United Left, the main opposition force in Peru, tonight reported that it will release a statement on Alama Rodriguez' death.

SHINING PATH BLAMED FOR SOLDIER'S DEATH

PY241316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 23 Sep (AFP) -- The Military Command that is fighting subversion today said that a Peruvian Army soldier had his throat cut by Shining Path terrorists in the village of Andamarca, 2 km southeast of Ayacucho.

Ten days ago, two soldiers were killed under similar circumstances in Tocto, a village on the road between Ayacucho and Cangallo.

Military authorities of Ayacucho, 595 km southeast of Lima, said the soldier Zenobio Angels Isidro, 20, was attacked during the night of 21 September while on his way to his garrison located in the outskirts of that city. The murder was attributed to the Shining Path, a guerrilla group that appeared 6 years ago in Ayacucho.

ARMY MAJOR WOUNDED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA242308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (AFP) -- A Peruvian Army major was wounded by a bullet in the thorax at noon today by unidentified persons who fled on a motorcycle in the Lima neighborhood of San Borja, the antiterrorist policy has reported.

The officer, identified as Elmo Matzan Walqui, 53, was taken to the Lima military hospital, according to the reports, which indicated that the attack occurred as he was leaving his home. He is listed in serious condition. The authorities said that they did not know the nature of the attack or if it was the work of some terrorist group. The attackers approached him on a motorcycle, shot him, and fled, they added.

Meanwhile in the military hospital. it was also reported that Army Colonel Humberto Miranda Aroca was in serious condition, and that his right kidney was removed after he was shot last night by three alleged criminals who attempted to steal his vehicle. Miranda was attacked as he arrived at his home in the Lima neighborhood of Pueblo Libre. He and Maj Matzan are retired Army officers.

The attack on Maj Matzan is the fourth of this kind in Lima in the past few days, the police announced. Last Saturday a health colonel of the Civil Guard, Alfredo Ramirez Diaz, was killed, and the following day Prosecutor Francisco de Salas Bacon was killed.

NEW NEWSPAPER LA RAZON APPEARS ON NEWSSTANDS

PY241429 Limo Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The new newspaper LA RAZON will appear on the newsstands today. This newspaper is directed by journalist Jose Maria Salcedo. It is a leftist opposition newspaper that will practice an independent journalism.

This was announced yesterday at a press conference at the newspaper building located [name of street indistinct] which was attended by special guests Jorge del Castillo and Alfonso Barrantes, who are running for mayor of Lima. Also present were other politicians and journalists.

The novelty of this newspaper will be [words indistinct] on its first page. It will be a black and white edition containing local, political, sports, and international news in a total of 32 pages.

The director said that LA RAZON will include two supplements entitled: LA AGENDA: Facts and Pictures, which will be directed by Carlos (Dominga); and another supplement entitled: CABALLO ROJO, which is to be directed by Antonio Cisneros. These supplements will appear on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

TUPAMAROS DENY INVOLVEMENT IN SUBVERSIVE OUTBREAK

PY241456 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Sep (AFP) -- The National Liberation Movement -- Tupamaros Faction [MLN-T], the former Uruguayan urban guerrilla group, today denied any responsibility for a possible subversive resurgence, and conditioned the return to armed struggle on the reestablishment of depotism.

Vice President Enrique Tarigo and Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano last weekend warned against the risk of a resurgence of subversion in the country. Terrorist activities were dismantled in 1972 by the police and Armed Forces.

Montevideo police chief Dario Corgatelli last night referred to the faction of a subversive organization we would rather not identify yet. This subversive organization was apparently discovered after the arrest of a male nurse who had been stealing surgical equipment from the hospital where he was working. According to the police chief, several persons have been detained for questioning on this episode, which has monopolized the front-page headlines of the Montevideo newspapers since Sunday, 21 September.

In a press conference attended by all members of the MLN-T leadership, Jose Mujica, one of the founders and current secretary general of the organization, stated today the MLN-T has absolutely nothing to do with that incident.

Mujica regretted that the government is making random remarks without determining the responsibility. He also linked these remarks to the imminent congressional decision on charges against military personnel and policemen who are accused of committing crimes against humanity.

Mujica stated the MLN-T has absolutely nothing to do with the episode involving the detained nurse, and that this is not just an affirmation but an expression of the strategic nature of the political position the MLN-T adopted when it began its reorganization. In this democracy, political opening is in the interest of all, and the Tupamaros are interested in defending political freedom, Mujica stated.

He added that the organization has tried -- unsuccessfully so far -- to get in touch with the interior minister to explain the situation, and denied they are thinking of reorganizing and taking up arms. We know how to accept disappointment, and we have a thick skin.

Eleuterio Fernandez Huidobro, another founder of the movement, said that the MLN-T'S political trend has nothing to do with the nurse case, and this has been the situation since March 1985, when most members of the organization were set free by an amnesty. However, he warned, should despotism return, and torture be reestablished, should Congress be closed again, and men, women, and children begin to disappear again, then the people would have the right to defend themselves with whatever means are necessary.

Julio Marenales, member of the MLN-T Central Committee, stated that the detained nurse, who told the judge he is a member of the former guerrilla group, could have been an infiltrator who could be part of a campaign to eliminate the movement.

According to the Tupamaro leadership, the MLN-T executive committee is studying the possibility of taking legal action against the communications media that have used the organization's name to identify the reported guerrilla resurgence.

Simultaneously with the press conference granted by the Tupamaros, some media reported the police were raiding the houses of some persons believed to belong to the unidentified, and, presumably new subversive movement.

Police Chief on Terrorism

PY231706 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Sep (EFE) -- For the first time since the reinstatement of democracy in Uruguay, authorities have admitted the existence of a subversive group which is preparing for an armed struggle. They did not release any details of the organization.

The Montevideo police chief today said that an investigation began following the discovery of a field hospital fitted with mateial stolen last year from a private hospital.

Nurse Luis Fernando Granja Silca, 29, has been tried by the courts for stealing. He admitted he belongs to a guerrilla group. The press has said that he is a member of the National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros), but this organization has denied the allegation.

The Uruguayan Tupamaros now act in the open, and their leaders have renounced the armed struggle and have asked to join the Broad Front coalition, but the opposition of the Christian Democratic Party has prevented the Tupamaros from joining this leftist organization.

The police chief did not disclose the name of the organization mentioned in his report to the press. He said that several people have become involved following the nurse's testimony to the court, and added that publications of "restricted circulation" had been found.

The Police have organized some raids in various parts of Montevideo, trying to find arms clandestinely brought into the country by the subversive organization, but results have so far been negative. At least another 10 people are being questioned by the police in relation to this case.

Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo has called an "alert" to the possibility of a reappearance of the guerillas in the country and added that "the Tupamaros have only made a tactical withdrawal."

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA241853 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1413 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Speech by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid before the UN General Assembly -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, President Humayun Rashid Chowdhury: Allow me to begin this address by expressing, on behalf of the people and Government of Mexico, our heartfelt gratitude to the international community for the generous and timely assistance offered us at the time of the tragic earthquakes that struck our country last September. The Mexican people will never forget those eloquent manifestations of international solidarity. By the same token I wish to express our sincere satisfaction over your well-deserved election as leader of the General Assembly, and manifest Mexico's satisfaction over the resourceful and effective administration of your prodecessor, Ambassador Jaime de Pinies, who presided over the 41st [number as heard] session of the General Assembly. I must also express recognition for the tenacious work of Secretary General, His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, who throughout his tenure has shown great insight and political ingenuity in facing the serious challenges posed by the international situation. His various initiatives show the firm commitment he has acquired in the name of peace and cooperation between states.

Mr President, Messrs Delegates:

I come before this General Assembly to reaffirm Mexico's permanent commitment to the United Nations and its ideals. It is a commitment to the preeminence of law in international relations and in the peaceful resolutions of conflicts, and to the search for democratic formulas that allow for peaceful coexistence and cooperation between peoples with justice and fairness.

A little over 4 decades ago the hopes of mankind, which reemerged after the worst devastation ever endured by mankind, focused on the creation of a new international organization. Millions of human beings saw in the United Nations the only hope to build an order among states, which within a framework of peace and security, would promote worldwide prosperity and well-being.

Today's international community would not be the same without the existence of the United Nations. The 40th anniversary of its founding was a propitious occasion to evaluate the system. The organization has undoubtedly contributed to quelling and mitigating international crises that might have degenerated into catastrophes of irreversible consequences. Its promotion of the process of decolonization, which has shaped contemporary political geography, emerges as one of its outstanding accomplishments. The development of a broad system of cooperation and its pluralist discussions have fostered the attainment of a joint appreciation of the major issues that determine the lives of nations. Now, thanks to the formidable development of the multilateral system, we know that despite geographical, historical, cultural, and political differences, we face common challenges that demand concreted efforts and new expressions of solidarity.

Nevertheless, we are far from reaching the goals set forth in 1945. Today we live in a world that is possibly more dangerous and unsafe, in which the political, military, and technical predominance of a few has led to greater inequality between nations. The life of our organization has coincided with one of the most dynamic and rapidly-changing stages in the history of man. Scientific discoveries and the technical revolution have changed societies.

Communications link us instantaneously, and make us witnesses to and subjects of far away developments. Today, all men are genuinely contemporaneous. Unfortunately, this tremendous communications resource has not always been placed at the service of understanding. In many instances we learn only about the outside appearance of developments, not their true meaning. Mistrust, prejudice, and uncertainty have not been eradicated. The principle of legal equality between states was firmly established. However, mechanisms were also conceived that charged the victorious world powers with special responsibilities in the preservation of international peace and security.

The Charter is in more ways than one a synthesis of the ideals and pragmatism of a conglomerate of nations determined to prevent world war from ever breaking out again. However, some of these powers did not relinquish their prerogatives and influence. The international community was forced to accept the reality of the situation. However, that responsibility, which emanates from the rights and obligations of the permanent members of the Security Council, must always be guided and constrained by international legal order. They are functions subject to law, not privileges devoid of rules and limits. Rivalries, which did not exclude dividing the world into spheres of influence, soon led to confrontations. And confrontations, as is natural, eluded subordination to law and fell in the frequent temptation of indiscriminate use of force.

The community of nations, which entails equal rights and duties, was distorted by a concentration of powers around two poles. Bipolarization imposed its demands. Alignments and subordinations became a normal way of international behavior. It is true that certain periods of extreme crudeness have been followed by others in which a dash of understanding has emerged. This confrontation, which displays its real nature in the danger of the terrible nuclear arsenals that have been accumulating, has become one of the central problems in international relations during the past 4 decades. Fortunately, the world war that would destroy us all has been prevented so far. However, we all face a threat that would be irreversible should it become a reality. This confrontation has defined many aspects of contemporary life and tragically marked the destiny of many peoples and regions of the developing world.

Mr President, the evolution of our organization reflects the tendencies of geopolitics. The United Nation's accomplishments and failures, its virtues and deficiencies, show the degree of commitment assumed by the member-states in international law and multilateral relations. The organization has been frequently paralyzed by the lack of political will of some states that had been entrusted a vital role in resolving controversies from the beginning. Those states prefer to create their own security systems, which in addition to undermining the United Nation's main role of guaranteeing peace, consolidate the existence of hegemonic zones. The indiscriminate use of the veto right has all too often prevented the Security Council from thoroughly fulfilling its duties and prevented this important forum from expressing its position regarding events and conflicts that endanger international peace and security.

It is also undeniable that the multilateral system has been facing some obvious difficulties for many years. Some are structural and others political. The organization's extraordinary growth in the past 5 years has made its functions more complex, and hence its actions have become less effective. Undoubtedly, the organization's strengthening requires change to invigorate its actions and above all, changes that will facilitate their implementation. That would renew its legitimacy and for some, it would even strengthen its credibility. In addition to the adminstrative problems, the organization now faces financial problems that are basically due to the nonpayment of quotas by some member-countries.

The international community hopes that the work performed by the ad hoc group of 18 experts will help solve this problem. In any event, the international community knows very well that our contributions to the United Nations are a legal obligation that no one can unilaterally ignore.

The increasing violation of international law and the continuous and unjustified use of force are particularly grave symptoms of the current situation faced by the community of states. Our organization cannot and should not be regarded as an obstacle for hegemonic plans, but as the only civilized possibility of coexistence in our day.

Institutional improvement, efffectiveness in fulfilling our goals, full respect of principles and genuine political willingness to strengthen the UN system are esssential modifications of the international order for the benefit of all. The recovery of confidence is incompatible with individualistic views of the international panorama, or with the misconception that the organization is merely an arena of political struggle for the defense of particular interests.

This forum cannot ignore the voice of the majorities. Underrating their will contradicts the diversity that should characterize us and dismisses the rich possibilities of achieving a truly pluralistic coexistence. Our destiny is sharing the same planet and our common responsibility is to make it livable for all peoples, preventing unnecessary friction that affects the weakest in the long run. Harmonious coexistence and civilization will only prevail on the basis of respect for each other's rights, and on joint efforts to resolve the problems of international interests.

Mr President and delegates: The grave economic and financial crisis reflects unsolved structural problems in the international sphere. That crisis represents a serious threat to the stability of relations among states and affects social and political peace for all peoples. Unfortunately, the stagnation of overall negotiations, which are vitally important for our development, has further aggravated recession and impoverishment. We have repeatedly protested the profound trade unbalance between the industrialized and developing nations.

We have also demanded that development costs be apportioned more equitably between rich and poor countries. Our societies are mainly responsible for development efforts. We realize there is much to be done in this regard, but domestic efforts would be fruitless if the world's economic environment is not compatible.

The problems of Africa, Asia, and Latin America also involve the developed economies that often have imposed on us conditions that are disadvantageous for productive development. There is the transference of technology and the marketing of the products we export, and we cannot fail to mention the financial bleeding our economies endure.

Our countries have contributed to the well-being of and often to wastes by the more developed countries. The day has arrived when the stronger nations must become aware that their own future and security also depends on their flexibility in the face of demands from the weaker nations, therefore contributing to the development of the weaker nations and the common welfare.

The crisis of the developing world should not be considered temporary or transitory. The processes to which the solution of its problems had been linked have concluded but the problems remain. [sentence as heard]

The recovery of the industrialized nations, domestic adjustment policies, and the structural reordering of many national economies have not substantially modified the general situation. A call for shared responsibility on the various aspects of the crisis does not mean that faults are to be pointed out, but thats nations are urged to commit themselves to confront in an organized fashion situation that no nation could resolve alone.

The search for options must consider the close relationship that exists between debt, trade, and currency. We know that many of our financial difficulties are due to the huge weight of the foreign debt.

We require, simultaneously, the restructuring of the current debt and fresh resources. However, we are convinced that lowering the interest rates to historical levels represents a measure that must be urgently adopted, and that presents equitable options that benefit the international financial system as a whole. It cannot be forgotten that under current conditions, this system has generated huge earnings for the international banking system.

The solution of the crisis requires improved exchange terms. It also requires the elimination of protectionism and better prices for our basic products. In this regard I like to point out the importance of the new round of negotiations in the GATT and that it is necessary for oil producers and consumers to revive talks aimed at stabilizing the market. Agreement is the best tool for securing common benefits.

In addition, more international cooperation and adequate financial resources are necessary for our countries to develop without having to resort to foreign debt and to break the vicious circle of shortages that condemn us to poverty.

Mexico has been particularly strict in its prudent management of its financial difficulties. Thus far, we have met our international obligations through the enormous efforts by our people, who have seen their standard of living deteriorate. Although we recently concluded important foreign debt agreements that will allow us to effect moderate growth over the next 2 years, we are aware that these are temporary in nature and perhaps insufficient. This will continue to be the case until long-range and comprehensive political and economic solutions are found.

The problems of energy, commerce, productivity, finances and the debt -- problems that we all face -- require mutually acceptable general solutions. Otherwise, the world's economy will remain subjected to the tragic recession-recovery cycle. It will remain subjected to a situation that has not been free of the political instability and conflicts being endured by various regions of the world. In pointing this out, Mexico states its full solidarity with the developing nations that struggle for a more equitable international economic order. We will not spare any effort at the side of those people who search for fair and realistic solutions through negotiations. With flexibility and responsibility, but without weakening our sovereignty and historic positions, we work for agreements favorable to our legitimate interests.

Bipolar confrontation and the intensification of regional conflicts, together with the arms race, have endangered world peace and security since the beginning of the decade. We are encouraged by the fact that following a period of uncertainty and coldness, the possibility of an understanding among the superpowers has again appeared.

I would like the negotiation and dialogue to diminish tensions. This is why I hope that the renewal of contact between those powers -- even at the highest level -- will lead to permanent arrangements that will give all of us genuine security.

I hope this possibility will materialize shortly. However, we must not forget that along with this crucial issue there are many others that do not fall within the framework of East-West relations. The North and South must resolve the structure of their relations in an adequate manner. Today's world presents a diveristy that must not confine us to rigid and simple plans. East and West, North and South offer us various ways of life that are the true wealth of our contemporary community of states.

Each nation gives its foreign policy the characteristics that have resulted from its historical experience, and at this forum each nation must express -- free of pressures and with the fullest independence -- its points of view regarding the international situation and the reasons behind the intitiatives it promotes. This is the greatest virtue of our organization's democratic spirit. All voices must be heard and heeded, because political intelligence is not necessarily linked to economic and military power.

Mexico actively participates in international forums for a consistently constructive purpose. We have not come here to oppose anyone, or to vote against or in favor of anyone, but to maintain and strengthen principles expressly accepted by the international community. Our political tradition and the cordial relations we strive to maintain with all countries have their roots in the purest conviction that laws are superior to the power of force. Because of this we have participated in actions that contribute to diminishing international tensions and solving regional problems. We have raised our voice at negotiations between the industrialized world and the developing world. Our commitment to the decolonization processes has also been clear and we demand respect for human rights wherever they are violated.

Our historical experience also forces us to be faithful and permanent defenders of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination, and we are convinced of the importance of solving controversies through peaceful means and the importance of international cooperation. For these same reasons we are always opposed to the improper use of strength and to threats that imply its use. Mexico maintains that the full enforcement of international law is an essential requirement of the confidence and justice that should prevail among civilized nations. Mexico is also aware of the fact that the struggle for peace and development is not an abstract task based upon the mere recitation of principles. On the contrary, their true significance lies in their application. Because of this, my government has committed itself to various intiatives aimed at contributing constructive solutions for international problems.

Mr President, a vast world movement is demanding that humanity be freed of the danger of a nuclear holocaust. The non-nuclear countries share this hope and we cannot be indifferent to a threat that affects security, limits development, and imposes conditions on survival. Mexico has joined various nuclear disarmament proposals on regional as well as univeral levels. Yesterday we joined with other Latin American countries to make the Tlatelolco Treaty possible. Today we participate actively in multilateral organiztions favoring disarmament. Our place among the group of five continents, among the heads of state and governments or Argentina, Greece, India, Sweden, and Tanzania, fully confirms Mexico's pacifist position and its persistent desire that we all be freed of the nightmare of a possible nuclear war in which, several millenia of civilization would be turned into a radioactive dust, destroying life itself.

In the statements we signed, first in Delhi in 1985 and again only last month in the Mexican city of Ixtapa, we said that the effort to stop the arms race is the responsibility of all men and all peoples, not only of those governments that have the technical capacity to carry out destruction.

We enthusiatically called for a decrease in world tension and agreements that would end the irrational arms race. In both statements we also advocated improvement in the use of human and material resources currently being wasted in the construction of instruments of death, so that these resources can be used for the development of people and to satisfy their most urgent needs.

In the Delhi Declaration we asked the superpowers to suspend their nuclear tests as a preliminary step to a treaty that would outlaw those tests. We also firmly rejected the militarization of outer space.

In Mexico we presented specific proposals to verify the suspension of nuclear tests. We insist on pointing out the dangers posed by the arms race in outer space and reaffirm our conviction that a dialogue between the superpowers must lead to the adoption of specific disarmament agreements.

Our statements, with their legitimacy based on the fact that they reflect the sentiments of the entire world, are just the groundwork for a number of efforts that the international community must carry out in hopes of eradicating nuclear arms.

The great challenge for human intelligence in the latter part of the 20th century is to make peace, disarmament, and development coincide; united, we must make this our modus vivendi and our destiny.

Mr President, the prevention of a nuclear war is linked to the solution of conflicts that are tipping the balance of power. In various geographical areas intolerance and the use of force are blocking the possibility of reaching an agreement. In addition, the insistence by certain states to frame the struggles for self-determination by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America within the East-West conflict is delaying inevitable victories.

In Central America the crisis is deepening and the possibility of promoting a solution through peaceful means is frequently wasted and underestimated. Mexico has spared no effort in search of just and respectful agreements in defense of the legitimate rights of all Central American states.

With that objective in mind and acting with the Governments of Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela and the active support of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, we have promoted plans that would establish the basis for peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the region.

The United Nations has been briefed regularly on the progress of our diplomatic efforts. We must repeat this once again: The Contadora and Support Groups cannot supply the political responsibility that Central American governments should display. Above all, the commitment to peace is their decision as well as the decision of other states, who with their influence and presence in the region, are contributing to determine the outcome of events.

Although we cannot supply the willingness that the sides directly involved should display, we cannot remain indifferent in the face of situations that besides threatening regional stability and our common future also harm the dignity of Latin Americans and our legitimate national interests.

One state's disagreement with the political process of another state does not, under any circumstances, justify committing acts outside international law. Latin America has conducted an intensive diplomatic effort that cannot be ignored.

On different occasions, as in Caraballeda early this year, the Latin American governments proposed specific measures aiming to generate an atmosphere of understanding. These measures are even-handed in terms of the efforts that each side is directly or indirectly involved in should make in order to reestablish legal order and expedite agreement. We are convinced that our views, contained in the Contadora Document for Peace, Security, and Cooperation in Central America, continue to be valid in the face of current circumstances.

As part of the effort for conciliation and integration it has decided to promote, Latin America has opened the doors for dialogue and commitment in Central America. Mexico states once again that it is fully prepared to contribute to peace in the zone. Likewise, we endorse negotiated solutions to conflicts, not only in the region closest to us but also in other areas, whether in the South Atlantic, South Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, or Southeast Asia. We are convinced that in all these regions opportunities for understanding must be sought with imagination and a constructive spirit.

Namibia deserves a special mention in the permanent struggle for decolonization. The international community cannot tolerate South Africa's illegal occupation of it. Achieving independence for that territory is outside geopolitical considerations and is the responsibility of all UN member-states. The immoral conduct of the shameful South African regime, with its policy of racial segregation, also calls for a reaction by our organization. We note with interest that the tendency this year to impose sanctions on the Pretoria government, in accordance to the UN Charter, has received new and major support.

Mr President, the underdeveloped countries have always acknowledged that the United Nations is an essential part of all efforts to promote the democratization of international relations. In addition to being the proper forum to guarantee peace and security, it has also been the forum where the most difficult contemporary problems have been discussed. It is here that member states have had the opportunity to analyze social and economic issues that deserve a definite and efficient answer from the international community. We recall that thanks to an initiative by the UN secretary general, we will hold an international conference in 1987 on the improper use and illicit trafficking of drugs, where we will be able to objectively examine that complex criminal process that involves the centers of production as well as the centers of consumption.

The organization's ability to respond to the demands and needs of our times has been broadly demonstrated. We cannot refrain from insisting, however, that the strengthening of the UN system depends above all on the political will of states to respect the principles and objectives stated in the Charter. It is necessary to perfect the organization, and it is essential -- now more than ever -- to give the organization a new legitimacy based on the behavior of all states in accordance with the law.

Military strength and power cannot be placed above the law. Today civilized life and the security of the states depends upon our adherence to international law. Without the implementation of international law, we could not aspire to peaceful, stable, and just coexistence. The strengthening of our organization and its very efficiency also depend on the implementation of international law. Because of their inter-dependence world problems cannot be solved solely through bilateral means, not even through a variety of partial and fragmentary agreements. Their complex nature calls for multilateral solutions that will unite common aspirations and achieve unity in decisions and actions.

Just as dialogue and reduced tensions between the great powers can no longer be postponed, a restructuring of the international economic order is also necessary so that North and South can equally share benefits and sacrifices. Thus the reactivation of multilateral forums will become a priority by the end of the century. It falls to the United Nations to play a leadingr role in the construction of international relations that are more democratic. It also fails to our organization to guarantee peaceful and rational coexistence, cooperation, and solidarity. Let us perfect the organization where it is necessary, and as much as is necessary. However, as long as it exists, let us acknowledge that it is perhaps our only and highest guarantee of security, peace, and civilization. Thank you. [applause]

JAPAN AGREES TO GRANT 1 BILLION DOLLARS CREDIT

FL241404 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Japan has agreed in principle to grant Mexico credit of one billion dollars for three large projects, Mexican Finance Minister Gustav Petricioli said Wednesday.

The loan, from the Japanese Export-Import Bank, was a specially important factor in the overall talks Mexico is having with its creditors, the minister said. This new credit depended on the outcome of current negotiations in New York with 500 private banks who are owed money by the Mexican public sector.

We want to complete negotiations with the private banks before the start of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, that is by September 29, Mr Petricioli said. Outstanding differences could be settled in the next few days, he believed.

The minister said his country had eased its position regarding 43.5 billion dollars of old debt contracted before 1982, and eight billion borrowed in 1983 and 1984.

It was seeking to pay this back over 20 years, rather than the 25 years originally requested, while the banks were demanding 18 years. Similarly, Mexico had asked for 15 years grace period and talks now centered on seven to 10 years.

Mexico was also negotiating a smaller spread for old debt, and a safeguard clause covering oil price fluctuations similar to that embodied in the recent deal with the IMF.

Mr Petricioli considered that successful negotiations on the Mexican debt would ease world monetary tension and improve prospects for the Washington IMF/WB conference

We are building an external financing programme brick by brick, he said. The one billion dollar Japanese loan was part of a 12 billion dollar package of new credit to be received in 1986-87.

Six billion dollars of this was under discussion with the private banks in parallel with the rescheduling of the old debt. The remainder would come from the IMF, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and bilateral deals with official bodies like the Japanese Eximbank.

Japan's one billion dollars would help turn Mexico into a competitive nation, he said.

The three projects were a pipeline between the Mexican Gulf oil-bearing region and the Pacific coast, the second phase of a steelworks, and financing for an export support fund.

Mr Petricioli said his country had to restore growth to meet its commitments, which should match its repayment capability.

The oil price drop, costing Mexico eight billion dollars in a full year, coupled with the halt in external capital for 20 months, meant the gross domestic product (GDP) would drop 3.5 percent this year. It needed expansion of three or four percent in 1987 and 1988 in order to fulfill its debt.

Mexico's recovery programme warranted the backing of the world financial community, as a debtor country could not handle its debt problem on its own. The responsibility must be shared by the debtor nations, international bodies, creditor factions and private banks.

Mexico's total debt is running at 96 billion dollars of which 52 billion was public debt, 17 billion private and six or seven billion inter-bank debt, the rest being in the form of bonds, bank acceptances and other credit, a Mexican official said.

BRIEFS

FIGURES ON TRADE WITH U.S. -- Mexico's National Institute of Geography, Statistics, and Data Processing, and the General Customs Directorate of the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat have reported that last year the country's exports to the United States totalled $13.329 billion, while U.S. imports totalled $8.9 billion. Oil represented 52 percent of all exports and brought $6.915 billion in foreign currency to the country. More recent figures indicate that during the first quarter of 1986, Mexico's exports to the United States was $2.890 billion. [Summary] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86 PA]

MARIJUANA DESTROYED -- The Federal Judicial Police and the Mexican Army have reported the destruction of 91 hectares of marijuana in Aclatan, Michoacan, and San Pedro de las Colonias Municipality in Coahuila. During these actions 34 adults and 20 minors were arrested and charged with cultivating the drug. The police also reported that seven drug traffickers were arrested in Torreon, Coahuila and at the time of their arrest were in possession of pure cocaine, vehicles, and weapons, which were confiscated. The seven traffickers, who confessed to having carried out this illicit activity since 1975, seem to be Rafael Caro Quintero's accomplices. [Text] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86 PA]

EL SALVADOR

VIDES CASANOVA SEES 'FEW CHANCES' FOR REBELS

PA250102 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] At a meeting this morning with representatives of all the political parties and the diplomatic corps, Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said the guerrillas have few chances of winning the war. Isidro Emilio Martinez expands on this report:

[Begin recording] [Martinez] Vides Casanova stated today that the guerrillas have few possibilities of winning while the Armed Forces can win the war. The conflict could end sooner if the Armed Forces have the support of all the political parties and the country's various sectors.

This morning, the defense minister summoned all the representatives of the political parties and the diplomatic corps to explain the main aspects of the United To Rebuild Plan, which is headed by General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Armed Forces' Joint Chief of Staff. Vides Casanova told them the plan has nothing to do with any given political party and has government support. He told them the reason to implement it is to satisfy the people's needs, particularly in the sectors hurt most.

In addition, it is also aimed at winning the people's support and respect so they can compare the actions of protection and reconstruction of the Armed Forces with the guerrillas' destructive action.

He also reported that he has made a list of the needs and the means available, as well as the resources and aid from other countries to plan what can be achieved instead of creating false hopes for the people. In this way, he noted, the Armed Forces can reach the goals they have set with the available means.

He added that a military plan has been drafted to rebuild the territories seized by the rebels and that these territories will be guarded to prevent the guerrillas from returning.

Referring to the strength of the two sides, he said the guerrillas have become very weak and have failed basically because the people are against them. However, the Armed Forces have greatly developed since 1981. Back then, they only had 1 battalion, and now they have 50. The scarcity of officers has been overcome, and there is also the advantage that they graduate at Fort Benning.

In addition, he stated, previously the Armed Forces only had 7 helicopters to carry 21 people at one time, but now they can mobilize 500 people. They have acquired modern weapons, and now they have vehicles that meet 70 percent of their needs. He also indicated there were no medics 3 years ago and, today there are more than 2,000. The Armed Forces also have a well-qualified paratroopers' unit.

[Casanova] This is a plan that will allow all to show we are capable of uniting to attain a national goal: the peace the majority of Salvadorans want. It is a plan that will allow the Armed Forces to show the world they are fighting in a way different from what the media has been reporting everywhere. It is also a plan that will help us solve some of the deficiencies the neediest people have. Help us, because we all win in that way!

[Martinez] The defense minister also said that, although the political parties have different ideologies, they must unite to defeat the only enemy we have: the guerrillas. [end recording]

CLANDESTINE RADIO CRITICIZES 'CYNICAL' DUARTE

PA241325 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Today, Tuesday, the Duarte regime released Maria Teresa de Canales, who had been a prisoner of the regime since 29 May. As a good puppet demagogue, Napoleon Duarte availed himself of this opportunity to speak before the press, to praise himself and call himself the only democrat in our nation's history, a humanist individual, and -- as usual -- to say that his administration was chosen by the people. He said all efforts had been made, that his [party's] color is the green of hope, etc., etc.

On Tuesday, Duarte personally released Mrs Maria Teresa de Canales, who had been a prisoner of the regime since 29 May, charged with the serious crime of belonging to the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners and Missing Persons in El Salvador, Comrades. In other words, Maria Teresa de Canales -- also known as Tula by her companeras of Comrades -- was in the Duarte prisons for over 100 days, merely because she belonged to a humanitarian organization.

In his outrageous and opportunistic speech, Duarte today forgot to explain these details that show the truth about his regime of terror and oppression against the people. Boasting he is a great humanist, Duarte told the press Tula's release was in line with a humanitarian policy that respects human rights. The truth is Tula was released because there are no reasons why she should stay in jail. In other words, there are no reasons why an innnocent Salvadoran mother should have stayed over 100 days in prison, subject to the psychological pressures of the Duarte repressive corps.

In Tuesday's demagogic speech, Duarte tried to hide the truth of the release of Tula de Canales, a release that should have been ordered 100 days earlier, when nobody believed the fantasies of Duarte, who charged the lady with being a terrorist and a subversive. In his demagogic speech, Duarte also forgot to mention the case of Jose Garcia and Julio Hernandez Rojas, postal workers who have been in the Duarte prisons for 92 days, despite the fact their release was authorized 29 August as they are innocent of any crime.

We could go on mentioning hundreds of cases of Duarte prisoners who are barely surviving in the Christian Democratic prisons, including well-known cases of civilians who are unjustly imprisoned.

This is how cynical Duarte is. When the struggle of our people, the demands of our organizations, and our solidarity obtain the release of some poor citizen from the regime, Duarte avails himself of the opportunity to make his propaganda announcements.

HONDURAS

COMMENTARY ON U.S. AMBASSADOR FERCH'S DEPARTURE

PA240124 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Station Commentary by Rodrigo Wong Arevalo]

[Text] Yesterday John Arthur Ferch, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, formally and officially bid farewell to this country after a meeting with President Jose Azcona at the presidential residence. Our reporters took advantage of the occasion to ask the ambassador about the reasons for this sudden dismissal because of the surprising manner in which it was announced from Washington, at a crucial point in the U.S. Senate debates over millions in aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

The dismissal of a U.S. ambassador, especially when it is done in the manner in which Ferch was dismissed, is an authentic scandal in the diplomatic world. Ferch's dismissal came as an U.S. government response to one of its members who did not agree with the federal governemnt's Central American policy.

This discrepancy cost Ferch a great deal -- the end of his diplomatic career, which ended in our country at a time when he thought a citizen's personal conscience could go beyond national policy. He favored a better future for these poverty-stricken poeple, as French sociologist Franz Fanaon described the Third World countries.

When I met with Ambassador Ferch, I could not deduce his true feelings about Honduras or the United States' handling of the situation as our most important ally. The ambassador always concealed with an enigmatic laugh the things he could not reveal because of his diplomatic position. I spoke on several occasions with Ferch about our concern that the United States has viewed the Central American situation and these countries' economies only from the viewpoint of war. Because of this, most of the Central American countries' incomes go for the purchase of weapons.

In Washington, there is a determination to increase our military potential beyond the enormous needs we have as underdeveloped countries, as in Honduras' case. Washington's belief that arming these small allies to the teeth in case of war is mistaken. However, those stubborn plans are encouraged in the region by politicians and soldiers who enjoy the direct benefits of this type of economy. Countries like ours, which are full of needs and accomplish very little because of their high degree of dependence, are hindered by the fact they receive loans conditional to their purchase of military weapons.

Although this is necessary to a certain extent for the training of the Armed Forces, because the Army is the people's armed branch and the responsibility to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity rests with the Army, this military training should be aimed a preparation for defense rather than war. Honduras has relied on a well-equipped Army and Air Force. Particularly in the two previous administrations, large sums of money have been used to purchase aircraft that may ensure Honduras' air supremacy. Nevertheless, we fail to see any advantage in this supremacy because the other countries -- including Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador -- also purchase military equipment. For this reason, we are in the middle of an arms race in which no one wants to stop. Their thorougly weakened economies will propel these countries straight to destruction.

Apparently, this situation does not merit careful consideration by the Honduran Administration's leaders. Those who criticized the overwhelming U.S. presence in the country yesterday justify it today because they fear incurring the U.S. Embassy's animosity if they do not. This animosity would become these people's most important obstacle in the path to power.

Apparently Ferch was once of the opinion that U.S. economic aid for Central America should be directed toward the solution of these countries' more permanent and traditional needs. However, this view is not shared by the current U.S. Administration.

This administration has longed to see Honduras become a powerful military bastion, thinking that our heavily-armed country will stop the Sandinists in their expansionist purposes or their plans to export their revolution. This insistence in arming the country to the maximum and its acceptance by some officials of the Honduran govenment is a mistake we have been pointing out for patriotic reasons, although for those who make the decisions here this is a spectacular and profitable proposal. We said that, apparently, Ambassador Ferch advocated earmarking a considerable sum for the solution of these countries' traditional problems. Ferch's view disagreed with Washington's directives. This resulted in his diplomatic career being cut short and precisely in the country that is now the most important ally for U.S. policy. This is the only explanation for Ferch's violent and sudden removal. Even in the United States he had been discredited because of his sin of identifying with the prevailing sentiment in Honduras for better U.S. treatment.

Unfortunately, Ferch's departure has brought about several events that have affected the country both here and abroad. Washington has not been able to conceal its plans to use our country militarily. For this, the U.S. Government relies on the approval of important Honduran Government sectors and society. Here in Honduras, we appear not to realize the serious danger that looms over us if we let ourselves be led to this violence, which this mostly military decision will propel us toward. Because of this, we must carefully consider the removal of this ambassador. We should not postpone this consideration until it is too late, when this ill-fated military policy drags us toward violence.

AMBASSADOR ON NICARAGUAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA221632 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Honduran Ambassador to Nicaragua Colonel Efrain Lisandro Gonzalez has said the presence of the counterrevolution in Nicaragua is a factor that aggravtes Nicaragua's economic situation, because it is creating a warlike environment.

According to Gonzalez, who was interviewed at his booth at the national agricultural fair, the rebel forces' relation to the Nicaraguan economic crisis is caused by a number of factors that have contributed to the creation of one of the most deteriorated economies in Central America.

Gonzalez said the few available economic means at the Sandinist government's disposal are used primarily to support its troops in combat.

Colonel Gonzalez said that perhaps 50 percent of the current Nicaraguan economic crisis is caused by the structural changes the government is trying to introduce, that is to say, to go from a free, capitalist economy, to one the Sandinists call a mixed economy.

NICARAGUA

PASTORA COMMENTS ON ANTI-SANDINIST STRUGGLE

PA241414 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 17 Sep 86 p 4

[Report on "exclusive interview" with ARDE Commander Eden Pastora; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In the 3 months since he abandoned armed struggle Eden Pastora feels he had acquired a tremendous political maturity.

"I can see things more clearly now and have time to laugh at those who have been attacking me and said they would take the San Juan river, which I allegedly left in a criminal manner. It has been 3 months and they have not done it. I can also laugh at the sleepless drunks who arrived at Los Angeless to say they would liberate Nicaragua now that the disturbing Pastora was no longer around." [passage omitted]

According to Pastora, the situation in Nicaragua is such that, should the FDN defeat the FSLN today, another war would start in Nicaragua tomorrow.

As he views the situation the Nicaraguan people have little hope of living in peace. [passage omitted]

Even so, Pastora feels a solution could be brought about through the Nicaraguan political parties, such as the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Party, which are legally registered.

In addition, Pastora does not dismiss the U.S. aid for those who struggle against the Sandinist regime in the country.

However, he makes it clear this aid must be given without any preconditions so as not to offend the people's dignity. "I have criticized the U.S. aid much because the United States has not plotted intelligently."

Regarding the $100 million in aid that the counterrevolutionaries hope to get this year, Pastora said: "For the time being, I only see clowns, professional politicians who are waiting for this money to celebrate."

He said he does not know what the United States thinks about this aid. However, he pointed out that if last year's attitude prevails, "consciences will be bought and sold to the highest bidder."

For Pastora, it would be best for the United States to shift its policy, "so the world can see that the war is not one of Washington against Managua, but a war among the Nicaraguan people." [passage omitted]

Pastora underlines that since the war began, the only one who has gained is the FSLN because the negotiations gave them time to become legitimate.

As he sees it, Nicaraguan communism has had time to break up the economy in order to try to construct its own system and force hunger on the people. Hunger is the weapon the leftists utilize to blackmail and pressure.

The communists needed time to manipulate the laws. They bought this time through the Manzanillo, Mexico negotiations. "The United States traded us in at those talks."

In addition, "people speak about and criticize Contadora, but Contadora is an instrument for implementing the Manzanillo Accords. Contadora is not dead, as everybody thinks. Rather, the accords will be announced any time. Then the $100 million will be used for politicking and disabling the armed struggle. Thus, Nicaragua will enter a 20-year political struggle like Cuba's."

Pastora asserted that in Manzanillo it was agreed to consolidate the current Sandinist regime in exchange for its not exporting the revolution beyond the Nicaraguan borders and for not building Soviet military bases or facilities for equipment or weapons dangerous to the United States and its allies.

Pastora said that, in this way, the United States would be pleased and Nicaragua would be rendered "barefoot, betrayed, without liberties, the dirty face of Central America.'

He alsc said: "By moving the Nicaraguan people to the right, turning Honduras into a big aircraft carrier, moving the rest of Central America to the right, and questioning the Torrijos-Carter Treaties in Panama, the Republicans would crash the democrats and would win everywhere because the revolutionary unrest in this part of the world would have collapsed." [passage omitted]

Even so, he is convinced that armed struggle combined with a civic policy is the only solution for Nicaragua.

He also said this was precisely what ARDE tried to do some time ago. "Those in the political struggle betrayed us because they were promised they would reach the presidency of the republic." Only war can be seen in the future of the Nicaraguan people for the time being.

ARMY REORGANIZATION SAID TO CAUSE DIVISIONS

PA241341 San Jose RUMBO in Spanish 19-25 Sep 86 p 24

[Text] The public reappearances of political leaders helps dispel doubts and speculations woven around them for diverse reasons. This is the case involving Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, who appeared on the scene during a Sandinist political function on 7 September.

Many people think by doing that, Borge has put an end to rumors that there could be a split among the nine commanders as a result of Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra's promotion to the rank of army general. Some Nicaraguan political circles, who have never been swayed by rumors of divisions among the commanders, feel Borge's regular "disappearance" is part of a strategy. According to them, "the nine" have always been very "united" although they like to give mutually contradictory statements in order to start rumors of possible differences, "as a shrewd form of political play to disorient their enemies."

This time, however, there could be some truth to them. By becoming Army General through an appointment by his own brother -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra -- Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra also became the "supreme chief of a single army", including the policy, Pablo Ubeda special troops, as well as the important combat forces of the General Directorate of State Security which Commander Borge Martinez had always headed. It is said that Tomas Borge Martinez has not lost control of that. However, lacing four stars on Humberto Ortega -- as his rank requires -- is interpreted as a way of making it clear the president's brother has senior military command over any uniformed and armed person in Nicaragua.

The ACME of Power [subhead]

In the new Nicaraguan political Constitution about to be approved -- as is the case with the "new" general -- President Ortega appears as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces. Therefore, the Ortegas are the "acme of political and military power" in Nicaragua, resembling Cubans Fidel and Raul Castor.

Critics of the regime pointed out that the gold colored emblem on Gen Humberto Ortega's uniform includes a laurel wreath and a machete, linking him with General Augusto Cesar Sandino and the Nicaraguans who together with him formed the "defending army of national soverignty" during the struggle against the U.S. Marines in the 1930's. Likewise, they noted that a family atmosphere prevailed during the president's ceremony "to promote the general", as it was attended by the relatives of the most prominent figures receiving the promotions.

Shortly after placing the four stars on each epaulette, Daniel Ortega Saavedra set out on his extended tour of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Unhappiness [subhead]

Sectors linked to the regime have noted that some commanders have been unhappy that the Sandinists have again begun to use the ranks of colonel, mayor, captain, and lieutenant, which they hated in their enemies of the defunct National Guard. However, the Sandinists feel this new arrangement befits the new Nicaraguan Army which has now become professionalized and has been waging a 4-year-old antiguerrilla struggle. No one denies Commander Humberto Ortega's top military capabilities to lead the operations which have kept the rebels from taking positions in areas held by the Sandinist troops.

However, the president's brother is now facing more complex enermy operations because the anti-Sandinists are politically and militarily encouraged and supported by the United States. Moreover, it was known that only four top officers officially received their new ranks: three colonels, and now Major General Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, 40, head of the EPS General Staff. He is a veteran of the clandestine struggle against Somozism and a member of Nicaragua's high society. Cuadra Lacayo is the only one with the rank of Major general. His outstanding actions for the revolution and Sandinism prompted the President to give him a special distinction.

A special ceremony will be held in October to make the changes within the Interior Ministry. It is expected that Commander Borge Martinez will be promoted to the rank of major general, since he is the sole founder of the FSLN who is still alive.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS AFP, REUTER DIRECTORS

NC250821 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Havana, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Cuban authorities have expelled the directors here of the French and British international news agencies, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE and REUTER, for quoting an unoffical human rights activist, the journalists said.

AFP's Noel Lorthiois and REUTER'S Robert Powell had on Wednesday sent dispatches quoting Elizardo Sanchez Santa Cruz, a former Cuban prisoner and vice-president of the unofficial Cuban Human Rights Committee.

Mr. Lorthiois and Mr. Powell were summoned to the Foreign Ministry shortly after Midnight Wednesday and ordered to leave.

Mr. Sanchez reported that two members of the committee were detained since "a few days" after committee President Ricardo Bofill Pages sought asylum in the French Embassy on August 27. Mr. Bofill is still in the embassy and Cuban authorities refuse to grant him a safe conduct to leave the country.

A Cuban official spokesman confirmed the arrests, but said the two arrested men represented "local terrorists acting against the Cuban state."

Mr. Sanchez also said police had raided the committee's offices, seizing 950 copies of the universal declaration of human rights, a stock of ink and paper, a ronotype machine and two suitcases of files.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORTS MEMBERS ARRESTED

PA242142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1850 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Havana, 24 Sep (AFP) — Two members of the "Cuban Human Rights Committee" were arrested "several days" before Ricardo Bofill Pages sought shelter in the French Embassy on 27 August, Elizardo Sanchez Santa Cruz, vice president of that committee, has revealed.

The Cuban authorities have officially confirmed that the arrests indeed took place, while pointing out that these people "are not human rights representatives," and that their arrests, under charges that were not indicated, hold no connection to human rights. "They represent local terrorists who are staging actions against the Cuban state," said one spokesman.

Elizardo Sanchez, 46, who granted an interview to correspondents of the REUTER and AFP news agencies, said that the two men, Domingo Jorge Delgado Castro, a "legal consultant" to the "Committee," and Jose Luis Alvarado, are being held in Havana's Combinado del Este prison.

Sanchez said he is a founding member of the "Human Rights Committee," and that he served 6 years in Cuban prisons. He was released on 29 December 1985.

Meanwhile, Sanchez said that the offices of the "committee" were searched on 28 August, that is, the day after Ricardo Bofill, president of the "committee," whose whereabouts are still ignored, sought shelter in the French Embassy.

The police confiscated 950 copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ink, a mimeograph, paper, and two file cabinets belonging to the "committee," Sanchez reported. When asked, the Cuban authorities would not immediately make any official comments.

Meanwhile, Sanchez said that the "committee" estimates the number of political prisoners in Cuba at 1,500. He added that this figure would rise to 15,000 including those under arrest for conscientious objections, religious reasons, or for refusing to serve with the Armed Forces in Angola.

Cuban ecclesiastical sources consulted by AFP estimated at 78 the number of so-called "historical" political prisoners (in other words, arrested before 1976), who are still in jail. The same sources said that they could not determine with certainty who is or is not a "political" prisoner after that date.

We recall that the Cuban church, in collaboration with the U.S. church [as received] and several international organizations conducted an initiative for the liberation and immigration to the United States on 15 September of 68 political prisoners and 43 of their relatives.

In addition, Sanchez estimated that the total number of detainees in Cuba -- political prisoners and common criminals totals 100,000, which is 1 percent of the population. He noted that there are between 120 and 130 prisons or labor camps throughout the country of which 20 are in Havana. When asked, the Cuban authorities would not give an immediate reply about these figures.

Sanchez also stated that the "committee" wanted to act publicly, but that the Cuban state had denied them association status on several occasions.

Finally Sanchez made the following statement: "We are doing nothing illegal. The committee does not violate Cuban laws, much less any international ones. We do not conspire, the hopes that essential rights will be increasingly observed, not only by the Cuban Government, but other governments like that of South Africa, Chile, and Paraguay."

CASTRO ATTENDS MEETING FOR NEW FAMILY DOCTORS

FL240224 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro today attended a meeting that the Havana party and government directorate had with the 545 new family doctors and nurses that will join the family doctor program next month.

Upon his arrival at the CTC's [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] Lazaro Pena Theater, the chief of the revolution was warmly welcomed by the new professionals with whom he shared ideas and plans on the novel system of medical attention.

Fidel stressed the social dimension of community medicine and the positive influence this can have on family health through its extensive ties to the home and announced the formation of future clinical specialists in the family doctor program.

He said that every year, close to 500 doctors will enter the family doctor program and by 1993 the entire capital will be covered by this plan.

JORGE BLANCO BARRED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

PA230300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 Sep (AFP) -- Today, Santo Domingo's attorney general issued an order barring former Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco and former Armed Forces Secretary General Manuel Antonio Cuervo Gomez from leaving the country.

Attorney General Prim Pujols stated that the measure is based on a complaint lodged by former Independent Deputy Miguel Angel Velasquez, who asked the Public Ministry to investigate the responsibility of Jorge Blanco and Cuervo Gomez, head of the general staff at that time, in the bloody incidents of April 1984 during Jorge Blanco's 2d year in office. At that time, Armed Forces units repressed popular violent protests with a toll of 56 people killed and 200 people shot. According to Velasquez' complaint, the death toll was 123.

The attorney general told the press that forbidding their leaving the country is a precautionary measure so that the former officials may appear in court whenever they are summoned. However, he did not specify when they will be summoned.

In the morning, Deputy Hatuey Decamps. secretary general of the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party, charged in a news conference that the former president had become the target of a political persecution unleashed by the government headed by Conservative Joaquin Balaguer since 16 August.

COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL BUDGET APPROVED

FL242236 Bridgetown CANA in English 2345 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Sep 23, CANA -- The board of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), meeting here today, approved a budget of 27.2 million pounds sterling for the year ending in June next year, officials said. The money will come from Commonwealth member countries whose contributions to the fund are voluntary.

The Board which is made up of representatives of Commonwealth governments also reviewed the work of CFTC during the past year. This work includes the provision of advisers to developing country members, the financing of training, assistance in the development of industies and in promoting exports.

Access will also be given to a number of professionals at its headquarters who are able to assist governments in such fields as negotiating with multi-national companies on the one hand and debt management on the other.

The Board also discussed the operational reserve of the fund which has reached a healthy six million pounds. This reserve will be used under exceptional circumstances.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING BEGINS

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[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, Sep 24, CANA -- Commonwealth officials today began two days of talks that are expected to be dominated by concern over falling commodity prices, trade protectionism, and by calls for increased financial flows to developing countries.

Officials from 45 countries, including more than 30 finance ministers, will be discussing these and other issues ahead of next week's joint International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank meetings, although the Commonwealth is not expected to forge a common position for the Washington talks.

There will be no quick fix or over-arching formula to solve the problems, Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal told reporters.

Senior finance officials met yesterday to prepare an agenda and a draft communique which may also refer to South Africa, but is unlikely to call for specific moves on sanctions.

This is a meeting of finance ministers, not of political officials, Ramphal said, adding however that there was likely to be some discussion of the economic problems faced by black African states as a result of South Africa's policies. [passage omitted]